



BSI Standards Publication

Child care articles — Wheeled child conveyances

Part 3: Pushchairs intended for leisure sport activities

National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CW/1, Safety of child use and child care products.

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auf Rädern für Kinder - Teil 3: Kinderwagen für
Freizeitsportaktivitäten

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European foreword

This document (EN 1888-3:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child care articles”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2025.

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Introduction

In November 2014 the European Working Group CEN/TC 252/WG 3 decided to split EN 1888 into different parts to clearly treat in a different way, new products or new functions of *wheeled child conveyances*.

This document covers *pushchairs* intended for sport activities and is only applicable in conjunction with EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022, which states general requirements for *pushchairs* and *prams*; and if applicable, with EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022, which states requirements for *pushchairs* intended for children up to 22 kg.

Compliance with EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022 is mandatory to comply with this document.

If the *pushchair* is intended for children up to 22 kg, compliance with EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022 is mandatory to comply with this document.

1 Scope

This document specifies the safety requirements of *pushchairs* when used for running/jogging or skating (excluding ice skating), intended for the transport of one or two children up to 15 or 22 kg each.

Pushchairs intended to transport the carer while pushing (e.g. the combination of longboard and stroller) are excluded from the scope of this document.

This document applies in conjunction with and in addition to the European standards EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022 or EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022 and it cannot be used separately.

If the product has several functions or can be converted into another function, the relevant European standards apply to it.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022, *Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Part 1: Pushchairs and prams*

EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022, *Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Part 2: Pushchairs for children above 15 kg up to 22 kg*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

automatic emergency brake

automatically engaging device that stops the vehicle

Note 1 to entry: An automatic emergency brake can be combined with, but not replace or be replaced by the *parking device* and/or *braking device*.

3.2

tether strap

safety strap attached to the vehicle to connect the carer

4 General requirements and test conditions

4.1 General requirement

The vehicle shall meet the requirements of EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022 and, if applicable, also the requirements of EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022.

4.2 Test conditions

The additional tests of this document shall be conducted together with the relevant clauses of EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022 and EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022 if applicable (see Annex B).

All the tests shall be conducted on the same sample.

5 Test equipment

5.1 Stop

A rigid bar with the dimensions given in Figure 1. The length of the stop shall be of at least the width of the stroller.

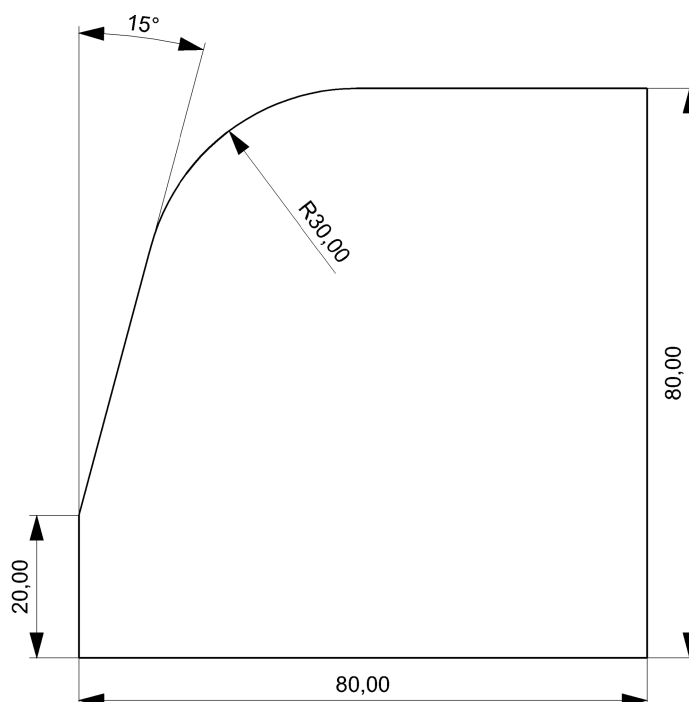


Figure 1 — Stop

5.2 Test platform

Test surface, capable of inclination at an angle of 9° ($0/+0,5^{\circ}$), 12° ($0/+0,5^{\circ}$) or 45° ($0/+0,5^{\circ}$) to the horizontal and covered with aluminium oxide paper of grade 80.

6 Mechanical hazards

6.1 Suitability for use (see A.2)

6.1.1 Requirements

The vehicle shall be fitted with a footrest.

There shall be no protruding rigid objects that are not padded or unprotected and that could come into contact with a child's head, between 270 mm and 550 mm measured on the backrest above the *junction line* of the seat (see A.2).

The front wheel (s) of vehicles intended for sport activities shall pass over the stop (5.1), when tested in accordance with 6.1.2.

6.1.2 Test method

Adjust the vehicle in the configuration recommended by the manufacturer in the instruction for use, for sport use.

Adjust the backrest in the most upright position.

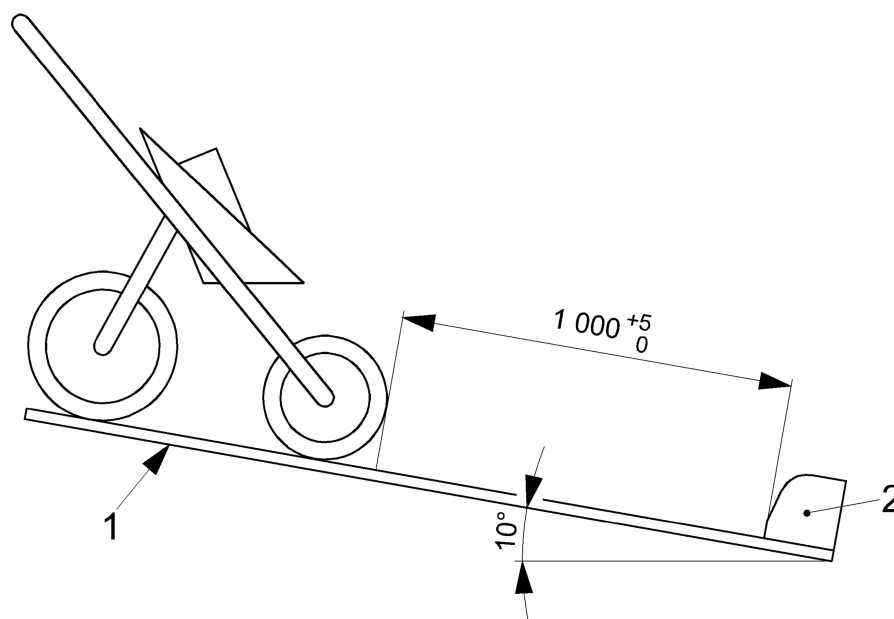
Place test mass B (see EN 1888-1:2018+A1:2022, 5.1.3) centrally against the backrest in such a way that its bottom edge is in contact with the seat/back rest *junction line*. Restrain the test mass with the *restraint system* and any appropriate strap if needed.

Repeat the test using test mass H (see EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022, Clause 5) if the product allows the usage for child up to 22 kg.

For the purpose of the test, the mass shall be properly attached to the *seat unit*, using the straps of the restraint system. To achieve this and for better reproducibility additional means of attachment can be used as well, without impairing the result of the test.

Position the vehicle as shown in Figure 2.

Release the vehicle and allow it to run freely down the slope until it impacts the stop (5.1)



Key

- 1 slope
- 2 stop

Figure 2 — Test of suitability for use

6.2 Restraint system

6.2.1 Additional requirement (see A.3)

The *pushchair* shall be fitted with a *restraint system*: the *restraint system* shall comprise at least a crotch restraint and shoulder restraints.

When tested in accordance with 6.2.2 the anchoring points of the *restraint system* (frame, belt buckle, etc.) shall not show any visible damage or be detached and shall function as intended.

When tested in accordance with 6.2.2 the original point D1 of test mass D (see EN 1888-2:2018+A1:2022, 5.1.5) shall not exceed the vertical projection line of the front of the front wheel during the test.

6.2.2 Test method

Place the vehicle on a horizontal flat and rigid surface; secure the movement of the vehicle such that the wheels are firmly attached to the horizontal surface preventing the vehicle from tipping over during the test.

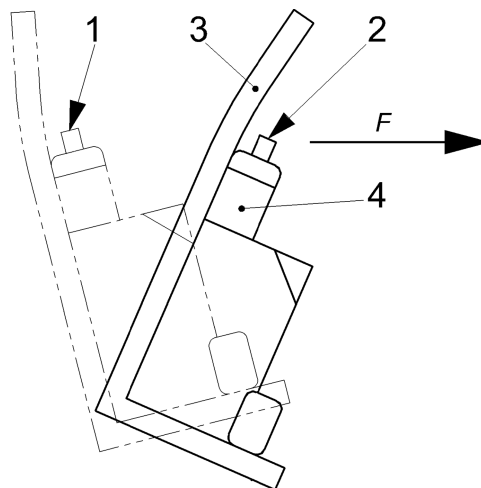
Place test mass *D* against the backrest in the middle of the *seat unit* with the 225 mm axis against the back rest and attach the *restraint system* in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions with the *seat unit* in the most upright position. Fasten any waist restraint around the torso section of test mass *D* so that any slackness is removed, and the waist restraint is positioned above the leg stumps. If the *crotch restraint* is adjustable, adjust it so that any slackness is removed, and the waist restraint is still positioned above the leg stumps. Where the *restraint system* has shoulder straps that can be positioned on the back of the *seat unit* in a range of positions, the shoulder straps shall be placed in the highest position (to accommodate the tallest child). Place a 30 mm cuboid spacer block, made of a hard-smooth material on each shoulder of test mass *D*. Adjust each shoulder strap so that any slackness is removed. Remove the spacers.

Record the origin measurement D1 on the centre top of the test mass *D*.

Gradually apply a horizontal tensile force of 510 N from the centre top of test mass *D* (D1). Apply the force within 5 s then maintain the force for 1 min and check whether the point D1 passes beyond the vertical projection line of the front of the front wheel (See Figure 3).

For test purposes, a hook of negligible mass can be added at the test mass *D*.

NOTE It is not necessary that the tensile force remain horizontal throughout the test.



Key

- 1 origin of point D1
- 2 location point D1 under force
- 3 seat unit
- 4 test mass D

Figure 3 — Test method